

MR. KIRBY PAGE  
WAR ITS CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND CURE"  
Rev. Miles H. Krumbine

The subject of this very brilliantly written book by Mr. Kirby Page "War Its Causes, Consequences and Cure" is rapidly becoming the foremost topic of thought for the serious minded young men and women in our country. War has undoubtedly become "the most crucial social issue of our day" as Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick so pointedly says in the introduction to the book. It is, to continue with Fosdick, "the most colossal and ruinous social sin that afflicts mankind today....It has now become not only futile but suicidal." Mr. Page in this book puts before us the total issue that the further promotion of war presents to civilization. He puts it with an array of facts and arguments that are difficult to set aside, that can hardly be ignored.

The book begins with a very scholarly analysis of the aims and motives that prompted the nations to fight the World War. The writer takes the position that Germany was guilty but emphatically insists that she does not bear the sole guilt of the Great War. This is a direct thrust at the position of the Treaty of Versailles which is backed up by such telling evidence that it compels very serious attention. The World War was fought for five reasons chiefly, viz: (1) Economic Imperialism, (2) Militarism. It is interesting to note under this head one or two quotations that Mr. Page has included from such responsible persons as, for instance, Lord Fisher: "Perhaps I went a little too far when I said (at The Hague Conference of 1899) I would boil the prisoners in oil and murder the innocent in cold blood,....but it's quite silly not to make war damnable to the whole mass of your enemy's population....When war does come 'Might is Right!' the Russian Ambassador who said of France: "When I recall Cambon's conversations with me, and add the attitude of Poincare, the thought comes to me as a conviction that of all the powers France is the only one which, not to say that it wishes war, would yet look upon it without great regret;" on January 16 the Belgian Minister in Paris wrote to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs: "I have already had the honour to mention that it was Messrs. Poincare, Delcasse, Millerand, and their friends who have created and pursued that policy of nationalism, flag-wagging, and jingoism, whose revival we have been observing. It is a danger to Europe--and to Belgium. I see in it the greatest peril that threatens the peace of Europe today....the line taken by the Barthou Ministry is, in my opinion, the determining cause of the increase of militaristic tendencies in Germany;" Lloyd George back in 1908 in an address at Queens Hall said quite emphatically of the race in naval armaments: "We started it; it is not they (Germany) who have started it." (3) Alliances. (4) Secret Diplomacy. Under this head one comes upon the startling fact that in practically every chancellory in Europe engagements were being entered upon which were certain to involve their nations in war of which not only did the nation not know but not even the members of the Parliament and very frequently not the members of the Cabinet, except those immediately in the secret. "Commitments fraught with such agony for mankind" were entered upon without the slightest hesitation. (5) Fear. Mr. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, has said: "To the outsider the Germans seem a fierce and martial people. But, in reality, the mass of the Germans, in consenting to the great sacrifice entailed by their enormous preparations for war, have been actuated by fear."



If any one is laboring under any further delusions about the beneficent effect of war let him read the second chapter of this book. Under its title "What did the World War Accomplish?" fact follows fact in such a way as to leave one utterly and completely disillusioned and to make one feel angrily disgusted with the utter stupidity of war-makers and the miserable depravity of the whole war business. One summary sentence: "The Great War cost twenty-six million lives, three hundred and thirty-seven billion dollars, the moral deterioration of whole nations, spiritual tragedies beyond computation and the sowing of the seeds of future wars."

In undertaking to deal with the difficult question "How can future wars be prevented?" the author immediately admits that "war cannot be abolished without the payment of a great price. One of the elements of this cost is the willingness of Governments to refrain from using national armies, navies, and diplomatic influence to aid their citizens in gaining or maintaining economic concessions or other financial advantages in foreign countries. War is likely to break out at any time so long as present practices in this regard are continued." That this practice, so prolific of past wars, has now become an important issue in our national policy is clearly set forth. "Prior to 1918 the United States played a minor role in the struggle for territory, concessions, and markets. We were a debtor nation, the amount of foreign capital invested in our country being far in excess of the amount of American capital invested abroad. The World War, however, has changed all this. We are now the great creditor nation, international banker and money lender, and are inextricably bound up with the economic and financial problems of the whole world." Moreover, the so-called Chester concession "is as orthodox a forward step in imperialism as could be conceived." Mr. Page's solution for the difficult matter of economic imperialism is that the peoples of the earth formulate a plan of international control of raw materials not unlike the measures adopted by the Allies during the war. The mad scramble for the monopoly in raw materials destroys all hope of permanent peace. Disarmament, the abolition of secret diplomacy, and the establishment of international processes of justice familiarly known to us as the Program for the Outlawry of War, the World Court, and the League of Nations are dealt with in a masterly and comprehensive fashion. Of the League of Nations Mr. Page quite frankly says four steps are imperative if the League is to function effectively: (1) The inclusion of all nations in its membership, with Germany and Russia assured an equal place with the Allied powers. (2) Less domination by the leaders of two or three great nations and an increasing degree of democratic control. (3) The outlawry of war and the demobilization of huge armies. (4) The willingness of the nations to strengthen greatly the powers of the League and to abide by its decisions.

In the last chapter the very pertinent question "What Shall the Churches do about War?" is taken up. The background of the author's thinking seems to be that unless the churches do something about war war will not likely be abolished. "Law is only a codification of customary habits of thought and action. In the last analysis, then, the outlawry of war is an ethical problem." The conscience of mankind must be aroused. It is the specific business of the church to do just exactly that.

Certainly the facts that are presented to us in this chapter detailing the probable course of the next war, its undoubted



outrage of every sentiment of Christianity, furnishes the church, if she cares to use it, an argument that can't be answered. The thought of making war civilized and human is impossible in the light of history and recent fact. The issue is becoming unmistakably clear; Jesus Christ and his religion and the whole war business have nothing in common. They are set in complete opposition to each other. The writer therefore believes "that the churches should refuse to give their approval to any future war, for three reasons: (1) Because war is inherently and essentially a supreme violation of Jesus' way of life; (2) because war is ineffective as a means of furthering Christ's Kingdom and is self-defeating in its very nature; (3) because the absolute repudiation of war by individuals, groups and corporate bodies is the most effective way of compelling governments to abandon the war system and to discover more adequate means of securing safety and justice." This last point raises the very difficult question, the answer to which seems quite clear to the author, of an absolute veto on the whole war game issued by the church to the state. War is definitely, decisively, and unquestionably evil. It is, moreover, the major social evil of our time. "Much of the weakness of the churches in this generation, is due to the frequency with which they compromise with major social evils." The author thinks that the time has come when the church can no longer compromise with the evil of war.

An absolute declaration such as that which would mean considerable embarrassment to any government prepared to undertake war and might bring disaster, is plainly recognized as "a highly dangerous procedure." In all fairness, however, Mr. Page asks, "do armies and navies guarantee security and freedom from all danger?" Are they not too a highly dangerous instrument to hold in one's possession? "On grounds of relative danger the writer is convinced that armies and navies are a greater menace than they are a means of protection. One thing seems certain, if military force is permanently our most effective means of protection then humanity is doomed and all efforts to build an enduring social order will come to nought."

The closing words of this very ably written book ring in one's ears long after one has, as it were, heard them from prophetic lips: "The present situation demands extreme measures. Let the churches of America say to their own government and to the peoples of the earth: We feel so certain that war is now unchristian, futile and suicidal that we renounce completely the whole war system. We will never again sanction or participate in any war. We will not allow our pulpits and classrooms to be used as recruiting stations. We will not again give our financial or moral support to any war. We will seek security and justice in other ways. We believe in the latent goodness of all peoples everywhere, in love and spiritual processes as mightier than military weapons, and that the most certain means of overcoming evil is found in the spirit of the cross. We pledge our time, our energy, our money, and, if necessary, our very lives, in the crusade to abolish war and to erect effective international processes of justice and goodwill.

"Does not the truest patriotism, as well as the deepest loyalty to Jesus' way of life, demand that individuals and churches should immediately and utterly repudiate the whole war system?"

This book by Mr. Page is undoubtedly the most comprehensive treatment of the whole problem of war that has yet been pub-

lished. It is written strictly from the Christian viewpoint and cuts clean through propaganda that surrounds us like a shaft of dazzling light through the mist; it calls chiefly to account that thin patriotism which is compounded of self-seeking avarice and wholesome contempt for the ideals of national life. It is in the main a highly patriotic book, recalling us to the spirit and purpose of our founders. No intelligent American who has left in him one shred of faith in his country and its destiny can resist reading and re-reading this book once it is brought to his attention.

"War Its Causes, Consequences and Cure" is published by the George H. Doran Company and issued in two editions, the one cloth-bound to sell for \$1.25, and the other in paper, for wide distribution, to sell for 15¢.



El Director del Colegio Internacional

I am glad to know that you made  
the Phi Beta Slappa, altho with my slight  
acquaintance of your university career, I  
don't just remember in which subjects you  
made those "A's". Ha Ha. But I am for  
you old man you deserve it. - They missed  
my name some way. Fred Hughes also  
made it. - I am expecting to join the A.T.O.  
if they hold it open until I get home.  
But they may close, the admittance of  
the Old men before 1926.

Of course you heard that Harry & Hilma  
lost their little boy. It was very sad. - They  
expect another little one this month, Fred  
& Mary are Grand Parents of a little daughter.

Well Shirley, my friend, I wish some of  
the rest of us had been born with an  
equal amount of nerve and energy as your-  
self. The world makes room for the  
man with ideas and energy. (Paraguay  
~~not~~ drains him of both). Again I say I  
believe you are on the right track, and if  
my word give you any encouragement, you know  
it to the full. Most sincerely yours  
Arthur

El Director del Colegio Internacional

Dear Shirley!-

After finishing a letter to you  
I discovered your good letter of Nov. 22  
which I had misplaced. I have received  
your book on war, also just a few days  
ago yours on France and also that of Mr.  
Taddy on Russia. I enjoyed them all.  
I think I have received in all three copies  
of your book on war and have passed  
them on. Mr. S. S. Inman sent me one.  
I have already told you my feelings  
of your work. And as to your book

on war I consider, that you have  
hit the nail on the head. I think I  
could go even further than Dr. Fordick  
and say that I agree with you  
completely. I am sure too many of  
us make our Christianity only a  
convenience, and do not really  
take Jesus and His Way of Life  
very serious.

I shall be glad to receive your  
new book "Makers of Freedom," when  
it is ready.



My dear Mr. and Mrs. Page,

It was certainly fine  
to find your telegram of  
Bon voyage waiting for us  
at the boat. The greetings  
of friends certainly do mean  
a great deal on a trip  
such as ours. We are

the trip to China.

Very sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Louise Gable

On Board S. S. President Wilson

February twenty - third

having an ideal time with perfect weather and the Brockmans and Barnetts for company.

The lovely Bible, your wedding gift, will be a constant source of inspiration and companionship and we do thank you both so much for it.

We are hoping that you will see your way clear for



83.7.24.

Dear Mein

Could you come  
I have lunch with  
me here on Friday  
at 1.0 pm. I go  
abroad Friday night.  
I shall be most  
glad if you come.

Yours very sincerely

Walter R. Ayler.

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Please return  
to  
K.B.

Dear Mr. Page—

I expect to be at home at the time you specified, and shall be delighted to have a visit with you if you decide to come. You will think me ungracious, I am afraid, if I add that if you wish to see me in relation to extending financial aid to any object or person at this time, the interview might prove a disappointment. Please don't think me suspicious, but "important matters"



from me that you might wish and expect.  
Can you take lunch with me Thursday, the  
twenty-fourth? I am alone now and most  
appreciative of a congenial guest. My children  
are scattered over the globe. I should enjoy  
telling you about them, and hearing about your  
own family, transmitting the information to  
Harold, who would welcome it most eagerly.  
In only the last letter I wrote him, I enclosed  
a clipping about you. And don't think me at  
all horrid.  
Cordially yours,  
Alma Studley Gray  
658 Longfellow Avenue  
Detroit, November the twenty-fourth.

Now as often here appears that I have  
preferred him more to respond to  
except with sympathy and regret.  
Now my inclination is to extend  
substantial help, that I find myself  
trying to avoid the hurt of a positive  
refusal. You hear that I can do  
so to listen to the presentation of a  
case, and hope that sometimes I will  
be able to deal generously with it.  
If his dissertation may have no bearing  
on the matter in your mind, but I  
should desire to have you put  
yourself to the tests of an extra  
journey, and fail to find the response

The house numbers in Detroit were  
changed a number of years ago - Ours  
is now 658 instead of 116. I don't  
want you to lose your way - Our  
telephone number is Hemlock 4812,  
not to be found in the telephone  
book.



University of Colorado

Y. M. C. A.

Boulder, Colorado.

*Congratulate  
Send Kirby*

PLEASE DON'T THROW ME AWAY!

*Sent with  
copy of Page's  
pamphlet on Xmas*

If, instead of a pamphlet, I were the 192-page, attractively bound, Library edition of Mr. Page's Book, I would be welcomed as a fitting Christmas gift; prized; and would, no doubt, some rainy Sunday afternoon months hence, be read.

You see, I have exactly the same Stuff inside; only, outside I am different -- but, then, after all, Beauty is only skin-deep. The fact is, in wholesale quantities, I cost but 1/20 as much as my half-brothers. Or, less bluntly, my Sender says that every time he buys a copy of the other edition nineteen more of his Friends are deprived of the Opportunity of reading me.

But, more seriously!

Do you know that the total cost of the last war was \$337,000,000,000., an amount approximating \$19,500 for every single hour since Christ was born? (Page 40).

Do you know that the war cost 26,000,000 lives, an average loss of 16,585 for each of the 1567 days it lasted; that this is equivalent to destroying every human being in a city like Berkeley, Macon, or Atlantic City, every three days over a period of four years? (Page 38).

Do you know that, in spite of the tragedy of four years of fighting, there are more men under arms in Europe today than before the war?

Do you know that even "today in the Ruhr and in most of the cities of the Rhineland, hundreds of thousands of children are hungry, hundreds of thousands of women wander thru the streets looking in at store windows in which only French officers and their wives can afford to purchase; "that hospitals are without medical supplies; that "in the richest coal region of Europe homes and buildings are unheated, schools are closed or occupied as barracks by invading troops?" (Arthur Fisher, "Stop the Next War," New Republic, Dec. 12, 1923).

Although, only a pamphlet, I bear witness that, at this Christmas season, Nineteen Hundred Years after the Coming of the Prince of Peace, the World is still longing and searching for Peace. Read me -- agree with me or not -- but read me! Although, only a pamphlet, I bring to You from my Sender Colorado's Best -- Yuletide Greetings; and the Wish, that for You and Yours, the Angelus Bells may ring out, not from stone steeples ready to be turned into battlemented fortresses -- but from hearts with no weapon save love, no arms save service, no plan save sacrifice, no honor save, "Well done good and faithful servant!"

Sincerely yours,

*Walter T. Watson*

Dear Kirby Page, The book and letter sent to my  
home has just, <sup>been</sup> received because I have never  
settled down since I returned. My apartment is  
still rented and I'm a bird of passage, so I  
have had most of my mail sent to the office.  
Let me thank you for forwarding Mrs. Green's  
letter - Suppose you have already seen by now,  
besides I am very grateful for your letter which  
is sure<sup>me</sup> of an interest in my happiness, which I  
do not merit. The book I have lain away until  
Sunday, when I shall be free to devote myself  
to it. While I have not reached your schedule of  
visits, I have talked at least once every week  
since I returned, and they seem to like my solemn  
story of the tragedy concerning Europe.

It is fortunate for you and Mrs. Page that  
I am not near New York, else you would have  
found me waiting on your door-step over the  
publican landslide. Miss Jane Addams tells  
me not to be bitter. If I'm not that, I'm everything  
else, heart sick, discouraged and ashamed!!



you already know of Anne Guthrie's conference -  
and a very good one too! Her Mr. Meeker never  
boke better, and she is to be congratulated on the  
calibre of the conference. (if nothing else as yet)  
When I returned I found my new job for me, my old  
one had been split and hereafter I have only  
the research part to do. I am to inform myself on  
everything concerning women at the plant, then  
wise means of meeting their special problems.  
It sounds good but I am restraining my  
enthusiasm to see what happens.  
Again I thank you for your interest and trust  
it may continue our train talk at a not too  
distant date.

May I send my love as well as my best - my  
very best wishes to you both?

Ruth I. Storie

Saturday,  
Chicago Illinois.





CABLE ADDRESS "HOROSEVELT"

"THE BIENVILLE" UNDER  
SAME MANAGEMENT

NEW ORLEANS

Dear Kirby and Alma:—

Am just returning from Houston  
where I spent a week, — and had a glorious  
time. — How that City has grown. —  
It is a real city.

I am quite sure that I shall be  
able to go to Europe with you this Summer,  
my Church Board want me to go, and are  
going to help me raise the money — by  
"boasting" 2 lectures for me. — Then  
I'll be able to do the rest. So you  
may hold a corner for me.

Have secured the necessary amount  
of money — to make my work with  
Bro. Taylor a go. — beginning with Sept. 1st.  
\$10,000.00 for an annual budget, and a Foundation  
to be started with \$100,000.00 next year.



CABLE ADDRESS "HOROSEVELT"

"THE BIENVILLE" UNDER  
SAME MANAGEMENT

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NEW ORLEANS

This budget guarantees our support annually  
and the Foundation will insure its future,  
of course we will add to the Foundation as  
time goes on.

Am waiting for the train to carry me  
from this land of green grass & bursting buds,  
back to the ice bound North, — Chicago.

Love to the Entire family. — Do not  
mention this money matter to a  
soul — of course the family — but  
no one else. The announcement  
will not be made until Sept. 1 — on  
my return from Europe. — Be sure.

My the Lord Bless you all —

Yours  
W. S. Lockhart.

AMHERST  
MASSACHUSETTS

January 19 1924

Dear Mr. Rice:

I have yours of the 18th.

Let me say, to start with,  
that I have been over the former  
pamphlets in this series  
with great interest & approval.  
I am surprised I have  
not seen them before. They  
are valuable & do a work  
I have long thought ought  
to be done in this way.

Now, I should be glad  
to have for use my  
article in your series.  
I want no royalties,  
only a good effort to



lating to the secret treaties, or the  
settled demands or policies of France  
before we ever got to Paris.

The editor of "Current History" is willing  
to have the article used in pamphlet  
form if the following credit be given:

"Reprinted by special permission of  
Current History magazine, a monthly periodical  
published by the New York Times Co."

When do you want the copy? How  
does the appendix idea strike you?

Get a wide circulation of  
facts I think essential to  
a proper understanding  
of the facts, & press in  
the word. I for think  
it wise to make the  
material longer. I can  
add, as an appendix  
certain extracts <sup>or documents</sup> from  
my book "Woodrow  
Wilson & World Settlement".  
These which will  
show how a wide  
more deeply certain  
points I make  
such as have no

I think the enlargement of the article  
itself was a mistake, but I have  
labored hard to get into short space  
a vivid & clear picture of the  
entire Peace Conference.

Sincerely yours

Ray Stanford Baker

I have received quite a surprising  
number of letters, several of which  
have suggested the pamphlet idea.  
I enclose one that may interest you.  
Kindly return.

Dear Mr. Page:-

I was delighted to

learn today that you will  
be in Atlanta for the meeting  
of the Federal Council.

Mr. Eagan had planned  
to have a group of his friends  
in his home during those  
days and assure you  
that your name was one of  
those first mentioned.

Even though he cannot  
be here to welcome you I  
want <sup>you</sup> to know our sincere  
regards to you and



us, if you have not made other  
arrangements.

And we are hoping ~~that~~ both  
you and Mr. Eddy can run over  
to Birmingham while here. I am  
sure a visit from you would wonderfully  
strengthen and help the  
men there. They are working bravely  
and courageously, and I feel  
Mr. Eagan's master is guiding  
them very clearly.

Hoping to see you in  
December, and again assuring  
you that we would love to have  
you a guest in our home.

Yours very truly,

Susan Young Eagan.

(Mrs. John J. Eagan)

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broadcast over the country. Then too, a year of study over there would be a great preparation for my work in the future. Mr. Eddy agrees with me that it is the thing to do. It will be a glorious years vacation for Alma and the children. You remember that Alma has never made a trip with me yet. We believe that it would not be necessary for the children to loose a year in school, they could do a certain amount of studying each week as we go along. The year of travel would be worth many years of schooling to them. We probably would have no trouble renting the house and as I said above, the total years expenses probably would not be any greater than if we stayed in this country. We have been thinking about it for some weeks and now feel fairly certain that it is the thing that we ought to do.

You will be glad to know that my book on War is going even better than we had hoped for. The first edition of one hundred thousand copies has been exhausted within two months. Up to this time I have secured about \$8,400 with which to distribute copies free and there is more in sight. It is simply wonderful the way things are breaking for us. I have had enough letters from all over the United States and from Foreign countries to know that the book is making a real impression upon people's thinking. The response which this book is receiving places an added responsibility upon me. I simply must make the best possible use of my time and energy. There are not very many men anywhere in the world who have quite the combination of opportunities and advantages which I have. It makes me quite humble and more than ever resolved to exert myself to the utmost to do what I can to get the principles of Jesus applied in all the complex relations of modern life. You will be glad to know that our spiritual life has never been more vital than it is now. We believe that God is working with us every day that we live and that with His help we can do great things. At this time of crisis in the world we have no right to make decisions merely in terms of our own pleasure and comfort. The reason we feel that we ought to spend a year overseas is that we feel quite certain such an experience will multiply many fold our usefulness. You should hide behind the door and listen to Kirby and Mary telling the neighbors children what they are going to do next year. Jules Verne has nothing on them when it comes to imagination. Alma has a good joke she is going to tell you the next time she writes. It is too good to cover up with a long letter like this one. It deserves a special communication by itself.

Now to get back to the real subject. WHEN ARE YOU COMING? We are just dying for a glimpse of you. You had better get some braces for your neck as we have several neck breakers here. Last night we played so hard that I was about all in when the kiddies crawled in bed. There is a limit to what a neck can stand. Tonight we had pancakes and sausage. I am getting back to the joke. I'll tell you this much, that it has to do with sausage. Now it is a good joke.

We greatly enjoyed Christmas greetings from Leak and Perry and the Newmans. We are having a wonderfully happy time together. With heaps and heaps of love,

Affectionately your boy,

*Kirby*

Comments Concerning  
"WAR: ITS CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND CURE"

HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, Union Theological Seminary

You have done here, I think, a great piece of work. In an extraordinary way for one who holds so advanced a pacifist position, you have maintained balance and restraint and freedom from exaggeration, and your massing of evidence is to me very impressive and convincing. Throughout the early part of the book I agree with you absolutely and from beginning to end of the book I was immensely impressed and at times thrilled.

JOHN R. MOTT, General Secretary, International Committee, Y.M.C.A.

My friend Kirby Page has written a book which is in a class by itself.....I have had occasion to examine between 300 and 400 books and pamphlets dealing with this subject, and I have no hesitation in saying that I place this concise publication among the first three or four in point of telling effectiveness and convincing force.

S. M. CAVERT, General Secretary, Federal Council of Churches

I have read the manuscript of your new book with a deeper appreciation than I can possibly put into words. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that I regard it as the most useful book of a popular character on War and Peace that I have seen. I do not often speak in superlatives about new books, but in this case nothing but superlatives will do. From the standpoint of the Christian movement in behalf of the abolition of war and the establishment of world peace, it seems to me by all odds the most valuable discussion now in print.

JUDGE FLORENCE E. ALLEN, Supreme Court of Ohio

Everyone who really desires world peace should read, "War, Its Causes, Consequences and Cure" by Kirby Page. It strikes at the very root of the vexing fundamental questions which face us in any effort to do away with war. The book should be read by every man and woman in America.

BISHOP PAUL JONES, Secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation

In the small compass of ninety-six pages, Kirby Page has packed a tremendous amount of valuable material, building up a searching indictment of modern war in its political, economic, moral and spiritual aspects. It is not so much an argument as a presentation of the salient facts culled from the official reports and the observations and judgments of prominent leaders in all the nations, so grouped that no argument is needed.

JOHN NEVIN SAYRE, Editor, The World Tomorrow

I have read Mr. Page's manuscript and wish that a copy of this book might be placed in the hands of every English speaking Christian, and particularly clergymen. I feel that Mr. Page has brought together in short compass a great deal of valuable and authoritative material which ought to be well pondered and considered by everyone who believes that the Christian religion has a ministry for the multitudes of our day.



RICHARD E. HANSON, *President*  
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# Young Men's Christian Association

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

April 29, 1925

Mr. B. M. Cherrington  
531 W. 122nd. Street  
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ben:

I am at a loss to know how to helpfully criticize Kirby's work on our campus. The inclosed editorial is, I believe, extremely unfair, yet it represents a point of view which must be taken into account. As I have told Kirby personally his "ponderosity" prevents his message getting across to a popular audience such as our convocation crowds. At the end of another college year our Association is again under fire for not dealing directly enough with campus morals and campus social life. We are being told again that we should build a social life for the socially impoverished student, that we should be the exponent of a non-dribbling campaign and that we should plan a program which will deal directly with the problem of immorality and loose sex relations.

Kirby's recognizable contribution to this type of thing of course is somewhat small, because it is indirect. I am not sure that it is a fair criticism. Maybe he could include a few campus illustrations which would make it clearer that the thing he is dealing with has a bearing upon campus life. This ought not to be necessary but I suppose it is now as it was when you and I were students.

Kirby's talk on "Can a College Man believe in God?" was the least helpful and he felt that it would be wise to drop this from his series in the future. He felt that he did not have enough training in psychology to be very helpful to students who are really thinking of this problem. We scheduled him for an extra meeting on War which was very helpful and I am inclined to think that it is a mistake for him to fail to discuss these concrete issues on which he is so well informed.

On the other hand some of the most thoughtful people who heard Kirby, thought he made the best contribution we have had made during the year, and we are very happy with it as a whole.

Hoping that this frank criticism which you invited will be of value and not be considered unkindly in its extreme frankness, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Ted*  
General Secretary.

EBS/C

KIRBY PAGE  
311 DIVISION AVENUE  
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY

Kansas City - Monday - April 20

1925

Dearest Alma:

am sitting on the grass in a park across the street from the Ry. Station between trains. Shall try to get John Stubbs on the phone shortly.

Think the Hiram Campaign went off exceedingly well. Spoke eight times at general meetings, including three compulsory chapels, in addition to group meetings and personal interviews. Believe my new message is working out effectively.

The Columbus Conference was only fairly successful. Many delegates objected to the discussion method - they wanted the old line up of star speakers in set addresses. On the whole the Conference was very much worth while and I think we learned a lot of lessons for Olivet. Met a whole host of old friends. There were twenty former members of our European parties in attendance, including Krumpholtz, Lotz, Reine, Anne Bruthrie, Vollenweider, etc. Had good visits with McPherson & Lockhart.

Had a wonderful talk with Anne Bruthrie on the last night just before catching my train. She told me frankly that she was in love with Reine and asked my advice as to what she should do. The YWCA is urging her to accept a call to spend five years in industrial work in China. Beginning in the fall Reine will probably give

his whole time to The Christian Century as an Associate Editor,  
thus living in Chicago. Anne says she is almost sure  
she could win him if she went after him in  
earnest. He is so all-fired self-centered and  
diffident that it may never occur to him to  
get married. I told Anne I did not know of a  
single rational reason why a woman should not  
woo a man as readily as a man should  
woo a woman. Reine needs Anne desperately  
and she needs him. She has a deep yearning  
for a home and babies. At the very first  
opportunity I am going to have a long heart-to-  
heart talk with Reine about marriage and home life.  
Reine shines above every other intellect at our  
Conference. He is certainly going to be a  
really great leader. Anne can help  
him immensely. Pray earnestly that they  
may receive guidance. Of course, we must  
keep this to ourselves.

am leaving first today. Begin at  
Bethel College in Newton tomorrow morning.  
Pray for me.

Heaps of kisses for all of you

Your own

Daddy.



# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

## OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

April 29, 1925.

Dear Kirby:

Edith and I have been talking about you tonight as we have often done these days during your visit in the west. We are hoping against hope that Platt Lawton is wrong in the note he sent us which stated that Denver University found it impossible to arrange meetings for you on the 4th and 5th because that is just at the opening of the big campaign. Heber was here Sunday and expressed deep regret that his complete immersion in the campaign would make it impossible to give your meetings the consideration they deserve and he of course would be most eager to provide. But he did not say that the conflict with the campaign had necessitated cancelling your visit entirely, so we are hoping that next Monday and Tuesday will find you on the Denver campus.

We are glad that you are going to be with the Denver Fellowship this Saturday night. Could we have our "druther" you would see us slipping in for front seats.

You'll be interested in the first comments on your meetings - Miss Loucks read a letter from Marie Russ of K. U., in which she spoke in glowing terms of your messages there, particularly of your wonderful closing address. She and Ted felt this ought to be repeated for our students at Estes Park. It is fortunate that you were able to talk over the Estes program with them and your part in it. I shall be anxious to learn their latest thought.

Sonny Elliott reports a fine conference at Columbus and this too we are anxious to hear from your own lips - all of which spells an early dinner visit at the Cherringtons soon after your return. In your next letter to Mrs. Page warn her to be prepared for it.

Ever yours,

*Bin.*

# McPherson College

D. WEBSTER KURTZ, A. M., D. D., PRESIDENT

McPHERSON, KANSAS

April 29, 1925

Mr. B. M. Cherrington  
347 Madison Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

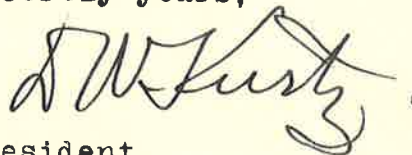
Dear Mr. Cherrington:

I have been away a great deal, hence the delay in answering your letters. Your reference to several books in your former letter is appreciated, however, I have them and have read them with profit.

Mr. Page was here. His work was appreciated very much. I think he put up a strong challenge to our student body that will be long remembered. I am sorry that we had a few students that did not seem to appreciate the bigness of the messages, but a very large group, I am sure, did appreciate the messages and personally profited by them. I have heard no adverse criticism. A few students felt that his ideals were too high to reach, however, they did not feel that he was wrong. He was very fair in answering questions and I think impressed his hearers with his sense of fairness and thoroughness. I wish you could also send us Sherwood Eddy. Last week I heard of his work at North Manchester, Indiana. It was the best thing that ever came to that Institution. I am sure that McPherson College would give Sherwood Eddy just as fine response as North Manchester. It is the same denomination as you perhaps know. I am quite convinced that the big men should not always go to the State Universities but visit these smaller Christian Colleges where the response is always generous and certain.

You have my best wishes in the splendid Cause.

Most sincerely yours,



President.

DWK:LD.

# THE Gamfield Hotel

EUROPEAN PLAN



GREELEY, COLO. April 30 1925

Dearest Alma:

I have had a terrific schedule out here. Have spoken 37 times in 10 days, in addition to group meetings and interviews. Began at Bethel College at Newton, then two wonderful days at McPherson College; then two days at Kansas University, beginning with a Convocation of 1200 students; then a retreat with the Y M & Y W cabinets of Kansas State Agricultural College; then three days at Kansas Wesleyan at Salina. For the first time in the history of Salina all the Protestant churches, including the Lutherans, joined in a union service at which I was the speaker, with 2000 out. I am just concluding two very fruitful days here at the Colorado State Teachers College. My message has



# THE Camfield Hotel

EUROPEAN PLAN



GREELEY, COLO.

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gone better than I had hoped for and  
I am sure I have done a lot of  
good. Feel first rate, except my  
voice is very husky and I am  
tired out. Am to go into Denver  
by auto tonight - about 55 miles.  
Have a strenuous day ahead tomorrow.

Keep praying that I may be  
greatly used.

Love and kisses

Your own

Daddy

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CHINA  
20 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

DAVID Z. T. YUI, GENERAL SECRETARY  
JOHN Y. LEE, ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY  
C. W. HARVEY, ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY  
T. Z. KOO, ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY  
H. A. WILBUR, ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY

POST OFFICE BOX NO. 924  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI."  
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 5286, 5287, 5288, 5289.

May 2 1925

Mr Kirby Page  
311 Division Ave  
Hasbrouck Heights N J

Dear Kirby

I have just returned from a long trip in North China and in Shansi Province. It has been a most interesting trip but one depressing in many ways. The country is surely in a bad condition.

I was glad to pick up evidences in one or two rather remote places of the fruit of our work in distributing literature on war. In one of the Shansi cities, for example, they told me of a sermon preached by the local pastor on the subject of War which those present spoke of as the most enthralling sermon they had heard preached in China. The speaker held his audience fairly spell-bound for the whole length of his sermon.

I have looked over with great interest, the announcement of your seminar. You have a fine line-up of leaders and I wish that I could be among those to sit at your feet during this seminar.

Sincerely yours

*Eugene E. Barnett*

areh

Eugene E Barnett

Houston, Texas.

May 4, 1925.

Dear Folks:-

Weather warm and everything  
green and pretty.

all well here except my  
teeth & myself - Had 2 jaw  
teeth pulled 6 days ago and  
I have certainly been thru  
it since then - will get  
2 new teeth & 2 crowns.

Have been every day for weeks  
to dentist and still have  
2 or 3 weeks yet - ouch

Letter from Mother this am  
Ha  
Ha.



- 3 -

am now writing him again.

We don't want you to think we did not appreciate for it just saved our lives. So I hope to send it

Soon.

Hope all are well & happy. Write us when you can - always glad to hear.

We will see you at Lufkin anyway when you come down -

She says 2 of sisters may come on a visit - Don't know which two - Aunt Lizzie & Linnie I guess.

I want to apologize for not getting the money to you quicker - But for Feb-March April & now soon 10<sup>th</sup> of May no money from Lufk - supposed to get 35<sup>00</sup> a month until he sells & then all of it.

I wrote him last week and asked for 50<sup>00</sup> to send you - He has not even answered my letter, so I

Edith and I happy as can  
be - She is sweeter all  
the time & such a pal.

Heeds to the Children,

Love to all,

Percy Edith

2802 Austin.

# Colorado State Teachers College

GEORGE WILLARD FRASIER, *President*

GREELEY

GRACE H. WILSON

Director of Religious Organizations

May 4, 1925

Mr. Ben Cherrington  
347 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Cherrington:

Kirby Page has been here and has gone.  
I may say that he was as fine and helpful as any man we have ever had visit our Campus. I really have no criticisms to make, because he seemed so clear in his presentation and so logical. He was filled with such a splendid spirit that he simply carried the students right along with him.

He talked to several classes, always leaving about twenty minutes for questions. I was especially interested in the way the students questioned him, and the sort of questions that were asked. They were keen and all seemed eager to get as much from him as possible. I will say this that I feel it was unfortunate that he had to come so late in the year, as it is an exceedingly busy time and not as many students heard him as would have earlier. I believe, however, the thing he did will spread throughout the Campus. We sold about twenty-five dollars worth of the pamphlets written by him and Sherwood Eddy and others, which I think again shows the eagerness of the students for this thing. As you know, these pamphlets sell for ten and fifteen cents, so that means a goodly number were sold.

I am very thankful to you and Frances Perry for making it possible for us to have him. I hope if he ever comes this way again during a school year that we may have him on our Campus.

Sincerely yours,

*Grace Wilson*

GW/CH



Young Womens Christian Association  
University of Colorado  
Boulder, Colorado

Josephine E. Budd  
Student Secretary

May 5, 1925

Dearest Alma:

Am still on the go but am feeling exceedingly well.

Had a fine time at the University of Denver and with the Fellowship group in Denver.

The meetings here are poorly attended. Neither the Ymca or the Y. W. C. A. has a secretary. Almost no advertising of the meetings had been made. Nevertheless I hope some good is being accomplished among the few who are attending. Chas. Tupper, with whom I used to play basket ball at Drake, is pastor of our church here. He took his M. A. at Chicago and is a splendid preacher and pastor. We are having some good visits together.

I am leaving tonight for Lincoln, Nebraska where I am to be at Nebraska Wesleyan until Friday evening - and THEN HOME. I ought to arrive sometime on Sunday, which is a couple of days ahead of schedule.

Am most eager indeed to be with you again. Heaps of love and bushels of kisses. Your own  
Daddy

# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

## OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

May 8, 1925.

My dear Kirby:

I crave your pardon for delaying so long to comment on your article "The League and Outlawry" which Morrison would not publish. In view of the December debate in the Senate on the League I think we ought to attempt to do some special thing to promote discussion through the colleges and I should personally like to see this article printed in pamphlet form as a part of the publicity matter. My suggestion would be that an appendix should be added giving specific suggestions as to some of the things students might do to stimulate interest in the subject.

*revised* You would, of course, also wish to make certain revisions in the article, ~~instituted~~ by events which have transpired since it was written as for instance, the Protocol on Page 8.

I am very much encouraged by the underscored statements you have made on pages 12 and 14 with which I am in warmest agreement. Would you be willing for me to attempt to secure the co-operation of the Y.W.C.A. in supporting the publication of this under the imprint of the C.C.A? I should be very glad to do this if you would allow me.

Cordially yours,

*Frank Miller*

FPM HE

Sat night May 9—

Kirby & Alma.

Loved Ones, all well with  
us. except we need rain to make  
things grow, but if we keep well  
we will have a living any way  
Alma I hope you are feeling better  
& that the children are all right

Kirby you must be pretty well tired  
out with so much speaking. It was  
a big trip, tell me more. the last  
letter from Boulder, came yesterday  
I have been busy picking berries.  
canning, & making jelly. hope I have  
something you can eat when you come  
I am thinking, & planning for you  
all the time. & if God will only



protected. & permit us all to meet  
again. I will be very thankful  
I will ask Geak if he will come  
Derry & Edith will.

Pray God for us - & keep  
care of yourselves -  
lovingly Mother.

HAROLD S. GRAY  
BOONE UNIVERSITY  
WUCHANG, CHINA.

Follow up

May 10, 1925

Dear Kirby,

Your letter of November 26<sup>th</sup> has burdened my conscience for a long time now. I originally delayed writing in the hopes that, hearing from home as to exactly where I stood financially & how much indebtedness on taxes etc. still hung over me, I could send you a check for at least \$1000 towards your support. Since then the struggle between Senator Couzens & the Mellon has ended as you know in a very heavy assessment of taxes being levied against yours truly & others which if the Government is eventually able to make good in its claim to may prove a bit embarrassing. Naturally I am far from eager to assume new burdens until I know where I am at which may be for a good while. I still hope to do something for you & in fact will do my best to send you at least \$500 next Sept or October. I know this isn't much when you ask for and deserve more but I refuse to give until

I have money in hand.

Your book "The Abolition of War" in various forms came early in the fall and it is truly splendid and the best of all is that Sherwood joins you in it. That is a great victory. There again I wanted so much to send you a check to further its circulation just as I did with "War" but being uncertain just where I stood delayed until now when I may be so heavily involved with the government.

It is such a real joy to learn of your success and of the doors which are opening to you everywhere to speak and widen your influence. I want someday as soon as ever I can to feel a more vital share in your work. I am so heart and soul behind you. Whenever you have anything published I wish you could send me a copy.

Naura has had a pretty hard year. She felt miserable during Nov, Dec, & Jan. and the latter part of January had a miscarriage and we lost a little boy. She was in bed for a month & has been only slowly regaining her health and spirits. I have been doing practically nothing but studying Chinese. I find it as fascinating as ever but find



HAROLD S. GRAY  
BOONE UNIVERSITY  
WUCHANG, CHINA.

it so painfully slow. I am to have another year for the language and hope by the end of that to be able to do some speaking. I feel more convinced than ever that if only our healths will hold out our job is here. I never cease to dream & plan for the day when I can demonstrate even in a small way what can be done with an industry run on Christian lines, when all of the profits go back into the business to make life worth while for the workers. It is one of those long time games and there is so much to be done first before ever an apparent beginning can be made. Not least among these things of course is a knowledge of the language.

I was greatly interested in your plans for the summer & the conference in Michigan - Kaura & I both said "Oh if we could only get away & be there." We expect to spend the summer at Kuling. I am to be one of the leaders & speakers at the Kuling Chinese College Students Conference in early July.

I have further assumed the leadership of the Y.O.R. for the Sunday meetings. We hope to get some good study in, particularly on problems out here & our relation to them. There is a good deal of anti-Christian, anti-foreign feeling among the students tho it does not seem to have reached the common people. The feeling is at bottom due I think to general discontent on the part of the students with their unhappy land and a desire to find a scape goat, to a good deal of propaganda which I think can be pretty definitely traced to Russian influence, and lastly to the spirit of nationalism which is abroad in the land. The situation is serious, how serious of course it is difficult to say. An accident of some sort might conceivably result in an attack on the foreigners & if it did it would probably be the surest & speediest way to intervention & the defeat of what the students claim they want, the ousting of the foreigner. Predictions are dangerous things, however, where China is involved but in any case there is much food for thought in the present wave of feeling & especially for a Y.O.R. member.

Love to Alma & the children  
Affectionately Harold.

MRS. HENRY G. LEACH  
170 EAST 64TH STREET  
NEW YORK  
TELEPHONE-RHINELANDER 7856

May 14, 1925

Dear Mr. Page:

I should love to hear an  
account of your long tour in the colleges.  
Sometime when you are in town and have  
a moment, telephone me. Perhaps you  
could come to tea some afternoon and tell  
me about it. It would be a great pleasure  
to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

*Agnes Leach*

Mr. Kirby Page  
311 Division Avenue  
Hasbrouck Heights  
New Jersey



MINER LEE BATES  
HIRAM, OHIO

Dear Brother Page:

It was good of you to take time to write me. Though our acquaintance has been so brief I have felt strongly drawn to you and your note is a real comfort. I prize the spiritual comradeship of those who understand in sorrow not only but in faith and hope. In some ways my loss is a bit heavier than most men suffer but in my children and in every memory of thirty years I have more to comfort and to strengthen than is ordinarily granted to men.

I thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

*Miner Lee Bates*

May Fourteenth.

# Bethel Evangelical Church

2270 West Grand Boulevard  
Detroit, Mich.

MINISTERS  
REINHOLD NIEBUHR  
THEODORE C. BRAUN

CHURCH  
PHONE  
WALNUT 1491

May 18, 1925.

Dear Kirby:

Thank you for your helpful letter. I spent three days in the Century office and though I have not definitely made up my mind I am not inclined to go there. Dr Morrison says that if I do not come he will make some kind of arrangement of closer affiliation, perhaps an editorial a week besides my articles or something like that. I am not sure that this will work out but at any rate I do not see how I could put myself into the Century's hands completely at the present time. I have the impression that it will be impossible to change the editorial policy sufficiently to make it possible for me to stay with self respect. Levinsons influence seems to me to be all powerful there and I don't see how poor little me could successfully buck up against it.

At the present moment I am almost inclined to stick it here another year. The congregation has made almost every kind of offer. If I could let my present assistant go, whose weakness has greatly hampered my work, and get a good one on the expense of the congregation I might do profitable work the coming year with sufficient freedom to get my book out about which I have been stewing for so long. What do you think of that? The seminary job must of course be considered. It is in many respect the best one offered but I fear the conservatism of the denomination would expose me very much in such a denominational position. Not that I am afraid of a squabble. But I just don't want to spend my time in theological squabbles that belong in the 18th century.

Have just received an invitation from Francis Miller to speak for a week at the student secretary's conference in June. Am dated up in July for Geneva and California. Will make enough money in July to pay Brauns salary and as I will be in Olivet all during August I have tentatively agreed with Braun to let him go middle of September. Is that satisfactory?

Returned this morning from Dayton where I had an interesting meeting with the Fellowship group in the evening. 30 men and women were present. Talked to 200 men at the YMCA at noon.

Yours always,

*Rein*

May 20, 1925.

My dear Leak:

We have not had any word from you in a long time and I am wondering how things are coming along with you. We expect to be in Houston and Lufkin early in September and earnestly hope it will be possible to see you and Norma while we are there. What are your plans for the immediate future?

Everything goes well with us here. I have just returned from a strenuous tour in the colleges, speaking sixty-three times in less than a month. During June I am to jump about a good deal between the student conferences. I go first to Estes Park in Colorado to a boys work conference and then to the student conferences at Hollister, Missouri, then to Silver Bay, New York, then back to Blue Ridge North Carolina. In July I go up to Michigan to the Conference of the Student secretaries of the United States. In August we are to be at the Olivet Conference in Michigan, from where I go to Estes Park in Colorado again, then back to the Methodist Conference in Ohio, and then on to Houston. This means I will travel about 15,000 miles before the summer is over. It is a great life if ----!

We are most eager to see you folks again.

Affectionately yours,

Mr. A. Leak Page  
Bryan, Texas



May 21, 1925.

Dear old Perry:

Your two letters are at hand. Many thanks for the check. Do not hurry yourself unduly in sending the balance. I am glad to know that things are picking up a little with you. We are sure Edith will have a wonderful time. When does she get back home? Alma is writing to her at Arkansas City. I suppose you will be pretty lonesome while she is gone.

I had one letter from Leak since he went to Bryan. He did not say very much. Is he still there? I never have heard just what happened to his business. I did not even talk with you about it. We are still planning to come to Houston early in September. Alma and the children will probably arrive about the 2nd and I will come along about a week later. We hope that you and Edith will be in a position to go up to Lufkin and spend some time while we are there. We ought to have a wonderful visit there. It surely will do mother a world of good.

Everything goes well with us here. I have just returned from a strenuous tour in the colleges, speaking sixty-three times in less than a month. During June I am to jump about a good deal between the student conferences. I go first to Estes Park in Colorado to a boys work conference and then to the student conferences at Hollister, Missouri, then to Silver Bay, New York, then back to Blue Ridge North Carolina. In July I go up to Michigan to the Conference of the Student secretaries of the United States. In August we are to be at the Olivet Conference in Michigan, from where I go to Estes Park in Colorado again, then back to the Methodist Conference in Ohio, and then on to Houston. This means I will travel about 15,000 miles before the summer is over. It is a great life if ---!

We are most eager indeed to see you folks again.

Affectionately yours,

Mr. Perry L. Page

347 Madison Avenue  
New York

May 22, 1925.

It is a growing conviction with many of us who are advocating the cause of world peace that we are facing a possible misunderstanding which may lead to serious division in our ranks. Some of us are for the outlawry of war and view the World Court and the League of Nations as a compromise or a betrayal of the cause of world peace. Others look upon the Court and the League, imperfect though they confessedly are, as a great step in advance toward the cause of peace. This issue threatens to split the Senate when the question comes up regarding the entry of the United States into the World Court in December and it threatens to split the ranks of those who are engaged in speaking and writing concerning war and peace, and America's relation to the rest of the world.

It has been suggested by leaders on both sides that we should have a round table conference to endeavor to come to an understanding of one another's position and as far as possible to make an open-minded examination of the case for and against the outlawry of war, the World Court, the League and America's responsibility. Accordingly a conference has been arranged for June 3rd and 4th, beginning at 10:00 A.M. on June 3rd, in the Hotel McAlpin, and continuing if necessary through June 4th. We shall aim to have not a debate but an open-minded discussion to seek to know the facts in the case, sympathetically to understand one another's position, and to see if we can arrive at any solution, can find any common ground, any synthesis of our views, or any position concerning reservations or amendments to the World Court which would make it acceptable to both parties. We should be grateful for an early reply as to whether we can count upon your being present with us at this most important conference. Among those who are being invited to attend are:

✓ Senator Borah, Justice Clark, Bishop Brent, Dr. Levermore, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Fred B. Smith, C. C. Morrison, Judge Florence E. Allen, S. M. Cavert, Sidney Gulick, F. E. Johnson, Henry Atkinson, William P. Merrill, Everett Colby, Irving Fisher, Professor Shotwell, Herbert Crowley, Rufus Jones, H. E. Luccock, Miss Ruth Morgan, Miss Rhoda McCulloch, Miss Mary Dreier, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Mrs. Henry G. Leach, Mrs. Simkhovitch, Nevin Sayre, President Cowling, Professor Lyman, Reinhold Niebuhr, Charles J. Rhodes, John Haynes Holmes, Norman Thomas and others.

May we count upon you at the conference and do you wish any reservation of a room at the McAlpin at \$3.00?

Very sincerely yours,

*Sherwood Eddy*  
*Kirby Page*  
*Raymond Robins*

### WHY THE QUESTION?

"What is the Big Idea in Life?" was the subject of a convocation dissertation given by a nationally known writer and speaker. The doctor gave a clear analysis of civilization as he saw it. If the present possessive civilization doesn't suddenly turn creative, it is doomed to sudden destruction such as the fate of five previous civilizations.

Famous speakers have pointed to facts of similar nature until the student is beginning to develop an inferiority complex thinking there is no hope for the future. When a convocation is announced the imagination pictures reformers and calamity howlers parading the corpulent tobacco soaked money king, and crippled slum waif. America seems alive with all these dangerous possibilities, and awful death seems imminent the moment this campus is left. After this verbal reel of educational film the student stumbles into open air and looks about to see that the whole campus hasn't been turned topsy turvey while that lecture was in progress.

In closing Doctor Page said that after all each individual has to answer for himself the question of "What is the Big Idea in Life?" He gave us no definite pointers that could be taken as a real help. Let us be fair to our speakers. But we know all too well what the problem is. We are trying to improve it. Why take up our time talking about it if there is no definite help?



FRANK H. WEST,  
STATE AND TRAVELING R. R. SECY.  
B. V. EDWORTHY,  
BOYS' WORK AND HIGH SCHOOL SECY.  
W. E. SPRENGER,  
STUDENT SECRETARY  
FLOYD HAWKINS,  
E. C. MAGRUDER,  
TOWN AND COUNTRY SECRETARIES

THE STATE  
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION  
OF KANSAS, MAIN OFFICE AT TOPEKA  
918 KANSAS AVENUE

E. V. JOHNSTON, WICHITA  
CHAIRMAN  
A. D. JELLISON, JUNCTION CITY  
VICE CHAIRMAN  
C. G. ROSEBERRY, ARKANSAS CITY  
RECORDING SECRETARY  
F. A. DERBY, TOPEKA  
TREASURER

May 23, 1925.

My dear Mr. Page:

Thank you for your note of May 11th. I am mighty glad you had a good hearing in the colleges, and I am more than sorry that I was not able to be at any of them while you were there. Everybody tells me that your meetings were one of the finest things they have had this year.

Sincerely yours,

*W. E. Springer*  
State Student Secretary.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
311 Division Ave.,  
Hasbrouck Heights,  
New Jersey.

WES:HM

# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

## OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

STUDENT DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN REGION  
412 PALMER BUILDING  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 29th, 1925.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.



My dear Friend Page:-

From your last letter I take it that you are counting on being at the Student Conference on the 22nd through the 24th of June. We are scheduling you for the night address on the 22nd, subject "The Church Universal". On the 23rd we are asking you to lead a forum on the attitude of the Church in the matter of Race Relations. This is to be a twenty minute opening talk raising some questions, and a thirty minute forum following immediately afterward. At 11:00 that day (the 23rd) we are to have an address by a negro woman, Mrs. Mary Bethune, from Daytona, Fla., along the line of thought "The negro woman in a white man's world".

The following morning, that is Wednesday the 24th, we are to have a forum on "The Church's attitude toward International Relationships". This too we will now want you to lead in similar fashion as you are to lead the race relationships forum, and at 11:15 that morning, following the forum, comes your address on "War". This address can be followed by a forum if you and the Conference are of a temper to desire it.

You will see that this is a slight shift from my previous correspondence with you. Inasmuch, however, as you are to be with us through the 24th, I take it that there is no objection to your doing these jobs.

I am very glad that it is possible for us to use you more extensively this year than we did last year. I am looking forward with keen anticipation to sitting at your feet this summer.

Cordially yours,

*J. M. Bergthold*  
Student Secretary.

JWB:H

June 3, 1925.

*Schubert*

My dear Bergthold:

Your letter of May 29th is at hand. The program you have outlined is quite satisfactory to me. I am just rushing away now for a long trip. I am most eager to see you.

Cordially yours,

Mr. J. W. Bergthold  
Student Department, YMCA  
412 Palmer Building  
Atlanta, Ga.

KP-m



Lawrence, Kansas  
June 1, 1925

Mr. Robert C. Shupe  
Presbyterian Student Pastor  
Boulder, Colorado

Dear Bob:

One of the valuable suggestions which Charley Thomas made to a committee meeting on Estes Park, was that there should be a presentation of the Church early in the conference which would point out the Church as the organization through which some of the ideals and purposes of Christians with a crusading spirit, can be realized. We feel that if this is early in the conference, possibilities of the church will be better realized and that the doubts concerning the church can be better raised and met, than if such a meeting were held late in the conference. This will be a presentation of the Church in addition to the presentation by Dr. Hutchins on the last Sunday, which will deal with the church universal rather than the church organization as it exists today. This meeting is scheduled for 11:35-12:30 Tuesday, August 25, and our committee would like to ask you to arrange the program for it. Those of us who heard Kirby Page here wish to suggest him to you as one who might make a very fine presentation of this whole subject of the church as a fellowship and the obligation on the part of the individual member to make his contribution toward realizing this ideal of the church. Charley Thomas was especially enthusiastic over this and asked me to convey his opinion regarding it to you.

I feel with him that the fact that Kirby Page has been a minister, but is not now might give him a position of advantage in presenting this subject. Also we were aware of the fact that Page has made a particular study of the church, its programs, its shortcomings and its difficulties during the past two or three years. His name however is purely a suggestion to you and we want you to feel free to ask whoever you care to, to present this subject.

Such a meeting ought to be effective in stimulating interviews between delegates and church representatives. It might be well to have this group of people sit on the platform during such a meeting, or be specially designated in some other way. I am inclosing a list of Church Representatives who will be present so far as our present information goes. You may find the desired speaker among them.

Whoever you decide upon will be satisfactory to us, and we will count on you to invite them. It is also our wish that you preside at this meeting. You will know the address of the various Board Secretaries and Kirby Page can

be reached at 347 Madison Avenue.

What response are you meeting from the student pastors? I believe two of our four from here are coming, McKinley Warren, Methodist and Charles Thomas, Baptist.

Thank you for your help in this, as in other matters.

Very sincerely yours,

Chairman Executive Committee  
Representing Y. M. C. A.

BBS/C

# EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF

## WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION

AUSTRALIA - BRITISH WEST INDIES - CANADA - CHINA - CZECHOSLOVAKIA - DENMARK - EGYPT  
ESTONIA - FINLAND - FRANCE - GERMANY - GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND - HOLLAND  
INDIA AND CEYLON - ITALY - JAPAN AND KOREA - LATIN AMERICA - NEW  
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SOUTH AFRICA - SWEDEN - SWITZERLAND  
UNITED STATES

— Cable Address —  
FUACE, GENEVA  
TELEPHONE STAND 34-20

DG/NP.



Q. 91.

16, BOULEVARD DES PHILOSOPHES  
— GENEVA (SWITZERLAND) —

2nd June 1925.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
311 Division Avenue,  
Hasbrouck Heights,  
New Jersey.

My dear Kirby Page,

I have your letter of May 11th, in which you tell us that we may make use of the 50 Swiss francs received from the Central Peace Office in Switzerland, for the work of the Student Friendship Fund. Many thanks for this. We are glad to be able to make use of this money.

By this morning's mail I have a request from the Quakers' Centre in Paris for 25 more copies of your little book about war, and from the Fellowship of Reconciliation in Germany came in a request yesterday for practically as many more copies as we can give them. I think, however, that we have hardly any German copies left. It is a pity that the German edition should be practically out of print, because the demand in Germany is sure to be constant and to go on growing. I have not yet heard again from the Hungarian graduate in Strasbourg who said that he meant to translate it into Hungarian.

With best wishes for your work and conferences during this summer,

Very sincerely yours,

DONALD GRANT.  
Ass.Ex.Sec.ESR/WSEF.



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FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

INCORPORATED 1812

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June 3, 1925

Mr. Kirby Page  
311 Division Avenue  
Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Page:

I want to thank you for the printed copy  
of "Imperialism and Nationalism" which has just  
reached my desk. I am very glad indeed to have  
this in book form after having read it in manu-  
script. I think it is timely and will throw much  
light on the question covered.

Very gratefully yours,

*James L. Barton*

JLB/M

150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City,  
June 4, 1925.

My dear Kirby:-

I was greatly surprised at the content of your letter of yesterday, for it would never have entered my head otherwise! All I can say, until after a meeting of my Committee to be held in Detroit, June 24th, is that I shall be glad to talk it over with you then!

Only yesterday afternoon I mailed a letter to one of the laymen of our church, setting forth as carefully as I knew how, my grave doubts as to the rightness of my investing more of life in this venture under the Committee of Six! In it I said that I would not turn a hand to get anything else until after June 24th, which would mean that, like Abraham of old, I should go out into an unknown stretch of life. If my gleam leads into a different field, I shall want to be as sure as mortal can be that the thing to which I go will afford opportunity for a continuity of service--the new with the old!

With real humility let me say that I appreciate the confidence you and Mr. Eddywood imply in making such a suggestion! Whether I can even consider it definitely or not, it is encouraging to know that you would trust me with such a responsibility! That there are tremendous possibilities in the Fellowship plan, I am more convinced than ever after our New Wawayanda Conference!

Sincerely,

Amy

347 Madison Avenue  
New York City

June 9, 1925.

The group called to consider America's relation to the World Court and the outlawry of war met in the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, on June 3. The following were present: Bruce Bliven, Samuel Cavert, John H. Clark, Mary Dreier, Sherwood Eddy, Lindley Gordon, Sidney Gulick, John Haynes Holmes, Ernest Johnson, Halfred Luccock, James G. McDonald, William P. Merrill, Charles Clayton Morrison, Reinhold Niebuhr, Kirby Page, Raymond Robins, Nevin Sayre, Josephine Schain, James Shotwell, Fred B. Smith, Norman Thomas, and Wilbur Thomas.

Although wide divergence of opinion existed during the morning, in the afternoon session the group approached a common understanding in the desire to incorporate the idea of the outlawry of war with America's entry into the World Court.

A committee of seven was appointed to draft a proposal and re-submit to the larger group at a later meeting. The committee of seven consists of Justice Clarke as Chairman, Professor Shotwell, Norman Thomas, Kirby Page, H. O. Levinson, C. C. Morrison and James McDonald. This committee is to meet at ten A. M. on Friday, June 19 at Professor Shotwell's home 257 W. 86th St. New York City, and will report to our larger group at an adjoined meeting to be called at 7:30 P. M. June 25, at the Shotwells' apartment also. May we count upon your presence on Thursday evening June 25, and, if necessary, Friday, June 26?

I inclose a copy of the resolution prepared by Professor Shotwell for signature of the delegates present. It is proposed to send this privately to President Coolidge without any publicity in the press. If you can see your way to sign it, will you sign and return it as early as possible?

It is cautioned that the hoped-for valuable work of the conference may be undone if immature publicity is given to it, and all those who attended or who were invited to attend are asked to co-operate in keeping it quiet.

Very sincerely yours,

*L.P.*



As a measure directed toward the abolition of war and in order to make the Permanent Court of International Justice an effective judicial substitute for war in the settlement of international disputes, the persons present at this meeting, representing various points of view on international peace, unanimously favor the adherence of the United States to the Court at the earliest date possible after the passage of the resolution of adherence by the United States Senate under the following conditions:

(a) Within two years after the adherence by the United States to the Court Protocol becomes operative the signatories thereto, including the United States Government, shall formally endorse by appropriate governmental action, the following basic principles of the Borah resolution to outlaw war, dated February 14, 1923:

1. War between nations shall be outlawed as an institution for the settlement of international controversies by making it a crime under the law of nations. (The question of self-defense against attack or invasion is not involved or affected.)

2. A code of the international law of peace, based upon the outlawing of war and upon equality and justice between all nations, great and small, shall be formulated and adopted.

3. When war is outlawed, the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be granted affirmative jurisdiction over international controversies between sovereign nations as provided for and defined in the code and arising under treaties.

(b) Within two years from the date of such adherence by the United States to the Court Protocol, the signatories thereto, including the United States Government, shall call an international conference of all civilized nations for the purpose of making a general treaty which shall embody the above principles. Invitations to the conference contemplated herein may be issued whenever ten signatories, including four European nations and the United States, shall unite therein.

Should such signatories within two years after the adherence of the United States has become operative, as herein provided, fail or refuse formally to declare their endorsement of the aforesaid principles and to join in a conference for the purpose of making such treaty, the adherence of the United States to said Protocol of the Court shall thereupon terminate; and further should such signatories, after having endorsed such principles and called such conference, fail within five years after the date of said adherence of the United States to said Protocol to make and execute a general treaty embodying the aforesaid principles the adherence of the United States shall thereupon terminate; but any action of the Court taken in the interim shall remain in full force and effect.



Report of the Committee of Seven.

appointed at the meeting at the McAlpin Hotel on June 3rd.

The undersigned members of your committee, heretofore appointed, beg leave to report the attached program for securing the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice, and they unanimously recommend it to the conference for adoption.

To the end that we may not be misunderstood, we wish to state, that this program is the result of a fuller understanding of the various points of view represented and a compromise of the views of the members made to promote the cause of world peace; that it is intended to relate in purpose, as it relates in terms, only to the problem of the adherence of the United States to the World Court Protocol; that the undersigned in approving this program each regards himself and is regarded by the others as committing only himself, personally, and this only to the advocacy of the program proposed, and that he is not limiting in any degree or manner his entire freedom to advocate methods or agencies for promoting world peace other than or additional to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

John H. Clarke, Chairman  
S. O. Levinson  
James C. MacDonald  
Charles Clayton Morrison  
Kirby Page  
James F. Shotwell  
Norman Thomas

This report will be discussed at the larger meeting which will convene at the house of Professor Shotwell, 257 West 86th Street, New York, at 10:00 A. M. Friday, June 26th. Please note that there will not be a session on Thursday evening.

**Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America**

(Incorporated)

105 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET

NEW YORK

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**Department of  
Research and Education**

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, CHAIRMAN  
F. ERNEST JOHNSON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 3475

June 11, 1925

Mr. Kirby Page  
347 Madison Avenue  
New York City

Dear Kirby:

Thanks for "Imperialism and Nationalism" I  
am reviewing it.

I wonder if someone has already called your  
attention to a disparity between your tables on pp 28  
and 29. The Magyars should total the same in both  
tables apparently, and they will if all the 1030,000 in  
Czechoslovakia are Magyars. But your figure 3,334,000  
includes 541,000 Germans.

There are a number of typographical errors  
that the publisher's proof reader should have caught,  
which you can of course correct in future editions.

You have done another impressive piece of  
work.

Sincerely yours,



FEJ.R



June 12, 1925.

Mr. F. E. Johnson  
Federal Council of Churches  
105 East 22nd Street  
New York City

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Your letter of June  
11th to Mr. Page comes during his absence  
in the student conferences. This will  
be brought to his attention upon his  
return the latter part of next week.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Kirby Page.

The Peking Young Men's Christian Association

Natamen Street and Chin Ya Hutung  
Peking, China

Telegraphic Address: "Hassau", Peking  
Codes: Missions and Western Union

June 14, 1925.

Dear Kirby:

I inclose a budget of material on the recent Shanghai incident where unarmed students were shot by the International Settlement police. It is too early to give a final judgment on the matter as not all the facts are at hand. It would seem, however, that in the affair of May 30 there was too much reliance put upon force, and many testify that the situation was not such as to demand shooting.

Regardless of what an investigation may reveal about the responsibility for the Shanghai incident of May 30th there can be no question but that we foreigners have the greater share of the responsibility when it comes to the underlying causes. Unless early steps can be taken to root out the "lordly attitude" of the white man, and fundamental consideration is given to the unequal treaties we may soon have on our hands a racial distrust and antagonism which is bound to disturb the peace of the entire world.

Please call attention to friends at home that the present demonstration is not anti-foreign; nor is it anti-Christian; nor is it due to agitators in the employ of Russian Bolsheviks. It is a spontaneous protest on the part of a long suffering people against exploitation and an attitude of intolerant and ungrounded superiority on the part of foreigners.

With all good wishes, I am

Loyally yours,

s/s J. L. Childs

*From letter of  
Jack Childs - June 19, 25.*

One of the most encouraging factors in the present situation is the way the missionary body in so many parts of China has declared itself fundamentally in sympathy with the Chinese people. Apparently the issue is going to be drawn rather definitely and we will have to decide where we are going to stand. Senator Borah's statement about extraterritoriality has spread consternation in the ranks of the foreign officials in China. Yesterday I was asked to go to the American Legation to discuss with them the present situation and I could see that they were deeply concerned about the trend of the feeling in America. I finally found out that the reason why they had asked me to come to the Legation was that they had heard that a group of us were trying to have a parade of foreigners sympathetic with the Chinese in which we were going to advertise to the world that we felt that an injustice had been done to the people of China. They were rather mild in their suggestions but were clearly hoping that such a demonstration would not be held and gave assurance that they would try their best to get to the root of the problem, stating that they were even willing to enter at once in the negotiations with China upon the larger issue of the revision of the unequal treaties. There is still, however, a very tense situation and some public pronouncement from our official representatives is required if the Chinese people are to be convinced of our good faith in trying to get to the bottom of the problem. I hope that they will not much longer delay in taking this action.

Please remember that this movement is not primarily one that is stirred up by the Bolsheviks regardless of what may be said in the public press. It arises out of conditions that are deep seated and which cannot much longer be ignored unless we want to get a situation on our hands which will surely lead to a terrible race conflict.



FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA  
(INCORPORATED)

Northern Baptist Convention  
National Baptist Convention  
Free Baptist Churches  
Christian Church  
Churches of God in N. A.  
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Congregational Churches  
Disciples of Christ

Friends  
Evangelical Church  
Evangelical Synod of N. A.  
Methodist Episcopal Church  
Methodist Episcopal Church, South  
African M. E. Church  
African M. E. Zion Church  
Colored M. E. Church in America

Methodist Protestant Church  
Moravian Church  
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.  
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South)  
Primitive Methodist Church  
Protestant Episcopal Commission on  
Christian Unity and Department of Chris-  
tian Social Service

Reformed Church in America  
Reformed Church in the U. S.  
Reformed Episcopal Church  
Seventh Day Baptist Churches  
United Brethren Church  
United Presbyterian Church  
United Lutheran Church  
(Consultative Body)

NATIONAL OFFICES, 612 UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING, 105 EAST 22d STREET, NEW YORK

Cable Address: Fedcil

Telephone: Gramercy 3475

OFFICE OF THE  
GENERAL SECRETARIES  
REV. SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT

June 22, 1925.

Mr. Kirby Page  
347 Madison Avenue  
New York City

Dear Kirby-

I appreciate greatly your sending me a copy of your new book, "Imperialism and Nationalism". I have read it much more carefully now than I had the opportunity of doing when you sent it to me in manuscript, and this second reading only confirms my judgment that you have brought together in brief and usable compass an amazingly fine body of data. I feel as if my own outlook on international affairs had been greatly clarified. Sometimes a little book like this does more than a compendious volume to help one see things in right perspective.

Cordially yours,

*Samuel McCrea Cavert*

C/G

# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

STUDENT DEPARTMENT

Dictated  
June 22 1925

Dear Kirby:

Will you please accept this formal note of appreciation for your very great service to us all at our Student Conference at Silver Bay-on-Lake George.

No more significant or powerful Student Conference has ever been held at Lake George, if we can judge from the veritable torrent of praise that has come to us from many different sources. Manifestly, this would have been impossible had it not been for the cooperation and able service of more than one hundred speakers and leaders.

On behalf, therefore, of the New England and Middle Atlantic Field Councils of our Student Associations, and on behalf of the five hundred ninety registered delegates from more than seventy-four universities and colleges of the East, whose lives have been greatly enriched, I send you this word of profound gratitude.

Very sincerely yours,

*W. H. Linker*

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.

WHT AAH

Y.M.C.A., Peking, China.  
June 27th, 1925.

Dear Alma and Kirby;

Such a month as we have just been thru with student strikes meetings, demonstrations, parades, street lecturing, feverish student activities, rumors, tension and possible violence. "The Shot Heard Round the World" could not have stirred our country more than did the shooting at Shanghai on Decoration Day. Public opinion has been aroused all over the country and has spoken with no little force. It is still too early to say just what it is going to accomplish, but even if immediate results are small China is a step farther along the road of national development. We feel that we have been seeing a nation in the making and it has been an interesting not to say exciting sight.

In Peking excitement started on May 7th. Since 1915 this has been celebrated as National Humiliation Day the anniversary of Japan's presenting her 21 demands to China. It has been a holiday for the schools and the students have held big meetings. This year the acting Minister of Education denied the students the privilege of holding their meeting. The fire department was brought out for practice and the students who tried to gather were well drenched. They finally met at the Coal Hill, an enclosure under the control of Feng Yu Shiang's troops. After the meeting a group of the students marched to the home of the Minister of Education, broke in, and did a good deal of damage. As the crowd broke up the police arrested some thirty students. There were meetings, negotiations and the students discussed at great length whether they should go on strike. The arrested students finally were released, the minister went to Tientsin for his health and then resigned. The students union had won.

When the news of the shooting in Shanghai came to Peking the students simply started their committees working again and soon had the entire city organized. Very quickly the feeling was broadened to include the causes of irritation that the Chinese have against the foreigner, unequal treaties, control of Chinese customs, concessions, extraterritoriality, control of the mixed court in Shanghai, Imperialism, and it is on the basis of these grievances as well as the shooting that the students have been working to arouse the country. When things started one group of students came to their principal and asked for permission to go on strike until the foreigners had given up extraterritoriality, apologized for the Shanghai incident, paid indemnities for those killed and wounded. They were told to take the day off and come back the next day.

It has been interesting that feeling has been directed entirely against Japan and England, against Japan for the shooting of a Chinese workman by a Japanese mill foreman in Shanghai, against the British because it was an English police inspector who gave the order to fire in Shanghai. Recently the feeling has been turning more and more against Great Britain and Japan has been included only slightly.



The students organized big parades and demonstrations. They went to the Board of Foreign Affairs and to the residence of Tuan Chi Jui, the Provisional Executive to demand that the government be firm in dealing with the foreign powers in discussing the trouble at Shanghai. They carried banners depicting students being shot down by Sikk policemen. As they went they were yelling "Down with British and Japanese Imperialism", "Down with British Shooting to Kill", "Down with Unequal Treaties", "Long Life to the Chinese Republic". They were tremendously aroused and several times it would have taken very little to start trouble. As one parade broke up a group of the more radical started for the Legation Quarter, apparently with the idea of parading thru. The Chinese had prepared for this and put policemen on guard at all the entrances to the Quarter. At the East the students got thru to the iron gate, but only to pound on it ineffectually. A sally of some of the legation police gave some of the students banged heads. Later where there were parades the Legation Quarter looked as though it were ready to stand siege. All the gates were closed, barbed wire entanglements were put in front of them, extra guards were on the walls and even a machine gun or two looked over the wall. Luckily the students kept away for any more shooting would have been terrible. Fortunately we have been spared any violence in Peking, though we know of times when it has been very near. One group of students, incensed at the way they were being talked about by one of the foreign papers were ready to go out and break up the presses. It was only by the very skillful leading of one of their teachers that they were prevented from making such a move.

Along with their demonstrations and parades the students started lecturing on the streets, telling those who would stop to listen about the trouble in Shanghai, the aggressions of the foreigners, how they should stand together and force the government to take a firm stand. Very quickly the boycott note was introduced. The ricksha coolies were told they should not pull British or Japanese, the stores should not sell to British or Japanese or deal in their goods. For a time British and Japanese bank notes were refused. In some of the stores foreigners have had but little attention paid to them and could purchase goods only when they assured the storekeeper that they were American. In others the clerks show Japanese goods but with the remark "That's Japanese, I don't like to sell it". During the last month the students have made a list of the residences of all British and Japanese and a survey of all kinds of British and Japanese goods. In yesterday's parade they handed out some 20,000 hand bills giving the names of the various brands to be boycotted. This summer there will undoubtedly be a strong boycott movement and British and Japanese trade will suffer.

The boys in the Y.M.C.A. boy's department wanted to do what they could so they organized a "Tea Giving Society". They raised money to buy tea leaves and then, under the chaperonage of their teachers, went out on the streets in groups of five to give tea to the students who had become tired and thirsty with their lecturing.



There has also been a campaign of bill posting all over the city. We have seen pictures of the students killed at Shanghai, cartoons of John Bull and Japan, drawings of Sikh policemen with guns in their hands standing over dead students. These latter have been liberally sprinkled with red ink to represent blood. We have had posters with "Shoot to Kill" on them. The police inspector in Shanghai said those were his orders, and the reason why he had not fired at the feet of the crowd. The students of the Peking Union Medical College published a poster of a mother holding her dead son and entitled it "If you have Tears to Shed Prepare to Shed them Now".

The Communists and the more radical of the students tried to control the student organization. They did get control of the machinery but could not carry the student body with them, with the result that there was a distinct split in the student ranks. The great majority of the students stood behind those who took as their slogan "Not Anti-Foreign, Not Bolshevik, Not Anti-Christian, but a Cry for Humanity."

We have heard it said that the excitement has had a distinct influence on Chinese politics. I can't say how true it is, but it is said that Chang Tso Lin was all ready to come to Peking and put thru a coup d'etat, but that the feeling aroused over the Shanghai incident has made this impossible. In fact it has given added strength to Feng Yu Hsiang and those connected with the liberal and radical groups. It would be very surprising if political capital had not been made out of the recent events.

Now the Schools are closed for the summer and most of the students are going home. A working organization stays in Peking to keep a watch on the government. It is pathetic to hear of some of the students fifteen and sixteen years old signing a pledge that they will forgo their summer vacation and stay in Peking to watch the government. But the government has surely felt the pressure of student opinion these last weeks and will be careful in any move they may make, as they work out with the diplomatic representatives a settlement of the trouble in Shanghai and the other centers.

We have been especially interested to see the students of Yenching, the mission university, taking the lead in much of the student organization. It has been a tribute to the ability of the students, but more so the foreign teachers. They have handled their relation to the entire matter so as to win the confidence of the Chinese and the students have not been discriminated against even though they are associated with foreigners.

China is beginning to have a new feeling of nationalism. As always pressure from the outside is tending to unite the nation despite the self-seeking of the various generals. It is a very different China from that of a few years ago. Individual foreigners are able to meet the Chinese on a basis of friendship and understanding. Will the various governments be able to do it? As one man put it "The West reacts powerfully to law, order and quick decisive action." It would be very surprising if political capital had not been made out of the recent events.



action, China to friendship, personality and compromise." We are hoping that the differences can be understood. The negotiations of the next few weeks will be very important for the future relations of the West with China.

We have had a wonderful visit from Mother and Aunt Julia, (Miss Huggins) this spring. No heat, almost no dust. Now we are off to Japan to meet our other parents, Dr. and Mrs. Lowe. We will see something of Japan with them and then be in Peitaiho for August. For next winter we are fortunate enough to have another house in the North Compound so we will be very comfortable. We have had a busy time ordering our furniture. I am calling the study of the language at the Language School finished and am now making plans to start some investigations and surveys in the country in the fall.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

*Sidney D. Gamble*

Sidney D. Gamble



Y. M. C. A.

PEKING, CHINA

June 28th, 1925.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Kirby:-

Thank you for your last letter. I appreciate so much hearing from you regarding the new books.

I am enclosing in this letter a copy of a statement which our Peking F. O. R. has just put out relative to the recent trouble here. I am sending you under separate cover two hundred copies on the chance that you may be able to use them this summer at your conference.

And I wonder if you would give us a little advice. We are considering putting out a pamphlet on the industrial situation here. We are willing to finance it ourselves, and can get experts to write it. The question is this: would it have any real value in America, and how could we broadcast it? Obviously we cannot afford too heavy an expenditure. The F. O. R. at its last meeting asked me to write you and make inquiry. If it seems to you of value we would appreciate your letting us know. Would it be better for us to have it printed here, and sent to you or other distributing agencies, or would it be best to send the material home and have it printed and distributed there?

A copy of your new book reached Sidney Gamble last night, and I have already read part. It is just what is needed. When are you going to do that kind of thing for us here in China? When the time does come remember our guest room will be insulted if you do not occupy it.

Just a year ago to-day since we sailed from New York. Please remember Catherine and myself to Alma. With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Laurence Sears

# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

STUDENT DEPARTMENT

June 29, 1925.

Dear Kirby:

I have a note from Miss Wygal of the Y.W.C.A. expressing her interest in the pamphlet you are going to write about organizing for peace. This means, I take it, that the Y.W.C.A. is willing to go in with us for a Council of Christian Associations edition. I am writing as the chairman of the Literature Committee of the C.C.A. to make this proposal to you definite. Would you wish the whole edition to be under the C.C.A.'s imprint or would you prefer allowing us to have a part of the larger edition which Doran would publish? I shall be very glad to hear from you about this. I presume the pamphlet will be ready by the first of August. If you are agreeable I can give Bill Colby of the Press instructions as to the imprint, etc.

Sincerely yours,

*Francis Miller*

Mr. Kirby Page  
Building.

FPM HE



# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

RELIGIOUS WORK DEPARTMENT

July 1, 1925

Mr. Kirby Page  
Building

Dear Kirby:

I am writing on behalf of Dr. Mott to request of you a service with reference to the World's Conference to be held at Helsingfors, Finland, in August, 1926.

As you are probably aware, a preliminary study is now being made in this country by organizing local discussion groups that are taking up in their meetings the question of the problems of boys and young men. It is the expectation that this study effort will first of all stimulate the interest in the local Association and make a more intelligent local program. In addition it will materially assist the Program Committee of the Helsingfors Conference, enabling them to more intelligently determine the issues which will there be discussed. It will also do a great deal to prepare the delegates who go, for it is expected that most of the delegates will be chosen from these discussion groups.

These discussion groups, which constitute a sort of inquiry into the problems being faced by boys and young men, have been going on this spring, somewhere between 75 and 100 being organized. It is expected that early next fall several hundred more will be organized in the different Associations throughout the country. We are securing from these groups this spring and expect to do the same this fall, a report on their work giving the results of their discussions. At a recent meeting of those interested in the Helsingfors Conference it was decided to appoint a committee on the interpretation of the results of these discussion groups and the formulation of a report as a result of this study, which report would be sent to the Program Committee that is making arrangements for the Helsingfors Conference.

This report will in itself constitute a valuable document not only for the purposes of the Conference, but for the use of the local Associations in this country and for the guidance of state and national leaders in work with boys. We are very anxious to make it a worthy document.

Mr. Kirby Page

We are setting up a committee consisting of three groups, first, an Executive Editorial Group of six which will do the heavier constructive work of building the rough outlines of the interpretation and the report. We are creating in addition an Advisory Group of others whose opinion will be as valuable as any of the Executive Group, but who may not for various reasons be able to give us as large amount of time, who can act in an advisory capacity, criticising and helping by suggestion the formation of the report. Then there is a third group which we call the Consulting Group to operate in the same way as the Advisory Group except that it consists of persons who are situated so far away from New York that it is not likely that they will be able to meet with the committee as a whole. Their contribution will be made mainly through correspondence.

The Executive Editorial Group will hold frequent meetings as soon as the results have sufficiently been returned to allow the work to begin. It is expected that a meeting of the whole committee or the three groups will be held probably once a month. To this meeting all of the members of the three groups will be invited. It is hardly expected that members of the Consulting Group can attend except a few who are nearby and others who might possibly be in New York City at the time of meeting.

In other words, the committee operates as a whole with a small group at the centre which will carry the laboring oar of the work, but which will be constantly advised and helped by the other two groups. I am attaching a memorandum of the personnel of the committee. We should like to hear from you at the earliest possible moment saying that you can assist us in this important work.

Notice will be sent later regarding any meetings. It is hardly likely that any meeting of the committee as a whole will be held before fall since the executive group will probably be able to deal with any matters that may arise. The bulk of the work will come in the late fall when the results of autumn's effort are available.

Sincerely yours,

*R. L. Ewing*

RLE:W  
Enc.

## COMMITTEE ON INTERPRETATION AND REPORT

R. L. Ewing, Chairman

### I. Executive Editorial Group:

F. V. Slack  
A. J. Gregg  
W. H. Dewar  
E. C. Carter  
G. H. Tobias

### II. Advisory Group:

A. G. Knebel  
A. S. Reed  
R. L. Cheney  
A. B. Nicholls  
H. T. Baker  
G. B. Loomis  
C. A. Coburn  
E. T. Heald  
R. C. Goodman  
D. G. Latchaw  
C. D. Hurrey  
R. C. Foster  
H. F. Reinhardt  
A. W. Hanson  
E. L. Saxton, Norwalk, Conn.

### III. Consulting Group (By correspondence)

F. C. Freeman  
J. W. Pontius  
E. W. Peirce  
E. W. Brandenburg  
George Irving  
Frank Ritchie  
E. H. T. Foster  
G. E. Goss  
L. C. Haworth  
R. B. Perkins  
Chas. W. Gilkey  
Ray Culver  
A. Bruce Curry  
Dr. John Hope  
Kirby Page



July 3, 1925.

Dear Francis:

Your note of June 29th is at hand. I am very glad indeed to know that the C. C. A. is interested in bringing out an imprint of my new pamphlet. I should like to talk with you about this at the first opportunity.

The whole subject seems to me to be so important and the time so ripe for a pamphlet that I am inclined to make an effort to raise a fund to make possible the distribution of fifty or one hundred thousand copies of this to student leaders, ministers, editors, social workers, etc. What would you think of the idea of subsidizing a C. C. A. edition for wide distribution among college professors and college students. I am most eager to talk with you about the contents of the pamphlet as soon as we can get together.

I have tried several times to find you in to talk with you about the pamphlet edition of Oldham's book.

I was most interested to get your opinion of the agreement which our small conference reached on the World Court and the outlawry of war.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Francis Miller  
Student Department  
Building

KP-m

July 3, 1925.

Dear Bob:

Your good letter of July first is at hand. I shall certainly be glad to help out in any way I can the work of the Committee on Interpretation and Report. Please call upon me for anything I can do.

Cordially yours,

Mr. R. L. Ewing  
Building

KP-m

# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

STUDENT DEPARTMENT

Camp Gray  
Saugatuck, Michigan.

July 4, 1925.

Mr. Kirby Page  
347 Madison Avenue  
New York City, New York

My Dear Kirby:

You will be delighted to know of the magnificent contribution which Neibuhr has made to the thinking of our secretaries. I think he has done more to stimulate an interest in re-assessing the value of American Protestantism and our own organizational expression of religion than any man who has ever met with such an assembly. I quite agree with you now in the estimate which you made of Neibuhr some weeks ago.

We are all greatly delighted at the extraordinary success which you achieved in reconciling the various Peace Groups. At a later stage of the assembly we will spend a number of hours on our international responsibility; and we will consider, among other questions, our responsibility for lining up the Student Movement behind the proposals which came out of your conference.

Do not these new developments make now more urgent the need for the pamphlet which you had intended to have ready by the autumn? I feel more strongly than ever the desirability of having such a pamphlet appearing under the joint auspices of the Men's and Women's Movement. I should also hope that there would be an appendix outlining the new proposal of the Peace Movement, together with practical suggestions as to what the University Association can do toward creating a favorable public opinion. Please write me if you have any other suggestions to make at this point.

Miss Knight-Bruce arrived this afternoon and gives us four addresses on Internationalism and The Present Industrial Situation.

We have some sixty secretaries here and they represent as fine a group as we have ever had together in the life of the movement. Neibuhr was extremely enthusiastic and encouraged us greatly by telling us the high hopes he held for the contribution that the movement has ~~made~~ to the thought of the country. *make*

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

*Frank Miller*



THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION  
OF CHICAGO

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

MRS. CARL C. BULLOCK,  
CHAIRMAN

Member of the Young Womens Christian Associations of the United States of America

GENERAL SECRETARY

ANNE GUTHRIE

CENTRAL BRANCH

Randolph 2420 59 East Monroe Street

July eighth,  
1925.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
311 Division Avenue,  
Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey.

My dear Kirby:-

I am getting in touch with Miss Christman and hope some time before the Olivet Conference to have a chance to talk over with her the Fellowship. I do feel that we need considerable discussion about its work here in Chicago.

Right now I am wondering whether I can do anything for our group here this fall. I think I wrote you that I am having to take the responsibility of Acting Executive Secretary for the city in addition to my own job. If we find some one for this place in the early fall, I won't be rushed of course, but if this does not happen I shall have to hold fort until the new person is found and it will be about all I can manage without doing the outside things that I have been able to do in the past.

I am interested to know that you are considering Amy Blanche Greene for the Fellowship. I have somewhat conflicting ideas as I think of her for this place. I like Amy Blanche ever so much and ever since our trip last year I consider her one of my good friends and if she decides to do this work I certainly will be interested in seeing her carry it on.

At the same time she somehow just isn't quite the type of person I would most like to see representing the Fellowship. The thing that has meant the most to me in the Fellowship of Reconciliation has been the type of people that Paul Jones, Nevin Sayre, Grace Hutchinson and Mr. Collins all seem to be. As I have met each one of them I have always felt that they were somehow succeeding better than most of us in living out in their own lives the things they stand for. The thing that has always troubled me most about Amy Blanche is her rather unhappy state of mind. She always seemed to be in some sort of a trying situation and always rather critical of people and things. She just somehow does not seem to have been able to work out in her own life the -- what shall I call it? I guess perhaps the term "radiant faith" best expresses it-- that I think our Fellowship somehow should stand for.

Of course I realize that I am asking much when I expect this from people, but that is the thing that a woman like Grace

Kirby Page ....2.

Hutchinson brings to one. You feel that she herself has made this thing work.

More and more, Kirby, I am wondering if all of us do not need to give more thought, not to just our ideas and beliefs, but to our everyday living out of those beliefs. When I get tired from the many duties that seem to be coming my way I realize that I am unable to really give much to those who come wanting help, and just recently I have had an experience where some one who has stood professionally for the highest idealism has somehow been unable to work those same ideals out in her everyday relationships with the people of the staff on which she must work.

Of course if you feel that Amy Blanche is the person for it, all this that I have said is perhaps only a minor thing, and yet I cannot help but feel that we must give some thought to this side of things when we choose the people who are to represent us, particularly in a National capacity.

If you decide to take Amy Blanche you of course know that I shall do anything I can to be of help to her and will gladly welcome her as one of our new leaders.

When does the Oliver Conference open - on Saturday the 1st, or Monday, the 3rd?

Most sincerely,



THE COLUMBIA CONSERVE CO.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

July 9, 1925

Mr. Kirby Page,  
311 Division Ave.,  
Hastbrouck Heights, N. J.

Dear Kirby:

I received your letter of July 3, and wrote Miss Shipp enclosing the registration card.

I spent all day yesterday and most of the day before at Cincinnati in conference with Miss Goddard, Mr. Ziegler and Mr. Marshall. I did not see Mr. Nash but probably it is just as well because he and I do not talk the same language and therefore a conference extending over several days would be necessary, in order for either one to get anything from the other.

I think I made clear to Mr. Marshall the remarkable opportunity which the Nash Company has to give a tremendous impetus to self-government in Industry. Mr. Marshall assured me that he and Mr. Nash are perfectly sincere in their determination to turn over the Government of the business entirely to the employees within the next five years and also to turn over the ownership. If they propose to do that as I told Mr. Marshall they have no time to lose and they will need all the assistance they can get. Unless they can come to some working agreement with the Amalgamated I am confident they will be so disturbed in their work that they cannot possibly succeed in their plan of Self-Government, and I don't believe that they can succeed in that plan even if they are in fairly cordial relationship with the Amalgamated unless they get assistance from men who have had experience in Self-Government in Industry. Therefore I offered Mr. Marshall to do anything I personally can to help him even to the extent of spending a good deal of time in Cincinnati, and I am quite sure that our Council will permit me to have any help I may need from any of my associates in attempting to give instructions to the Nash Company and Nash employees. When I made this suggestion to Mr. Marshall it seemed to interest him very much and he at once followed with the suggestion that